

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1894
DR. GILLESPIE.

Papers
Medical
School
Women

- 1 - For reference to a "medical school for training women". Arguments in favor of.
- 2 - Lco. Mission approves.
- 3 - Kindly Ferozpoor give attention to previous letters about - "Malian" Feb. 12th 1894

My dear Dr. Gillespie
G. J. Newton.

I am appointed a committee together with Dr. Dobson and Dr. Forman to write to you on the subject of a Medical School for the training of women in medicine for Mission work. The scheme has originated with some of the ladies of an English Missy Society, and they communicated with our Mission on the subject at our late meeting. You will see a reference to it on the 5th page of the Minutes. I am writing now privately, and not officially as a member of the committee. This I shall hope to do soon but in the mean time, to save time, I wish to write to you briefly on the subject, that you may have it before your mind. Miss Brown M.D. of the Delhi Baptist Mission, the chief mover in the matter, has written to me several times about it, eagerly pushing the matter, and inquiring how much I think our "Society" would be likely to contribute towards supporting the scheme. Of course I cannot begin to say how much our Board is likely to contribute, or even to say that they will contribute anything. I know how

hard pushed they are for funds, how large the demands
on their resources, and how numerous, and perhaps
sometimes persistent, nay even clamorous, those
demands are, coming in from every quarter of
the globe. Each one no doubt thinks his own
work supremely important, and as having primary
claims on the Board's treasury. I can realize
this to some extent, to compare small things
with great, by the persistent demands made upon
me, as treasurer of the station, by the several
departments of the work here, and by the assistants
employed here in the work. Each one wants more,
and while it is hard to say no, it is harder still
to say yes, and to comply with every demand, for
I have the responsibility of making ends meet.
Indeed it is hard to see the need on every hand,
and which could be met if only we had more
funds, but which, for the present at least, must
be passed by.

But to come to the main point, as Miss Brown
has written to me a number of times, and pressed
me for information in regard to the prospects of
aid from "our society", I have determined to write
privately to you at once, to be able to say at least
that you have been written to. What I write is

in fact substantially what we shall write as a committee, that letter soon to follow this.

I would remark then, first, that the scheme in view is one which has for its object to facilitate and enlarge missionary work among the women of India. I think there can be no doubt that experience has taught us that our labors, both evangelistic and educational (the latter of course evangelistic too, tho' more indirectly) are largely lost to any as they are directed exclusively to the male part of the population. In innumerable instances young men in our schools have come to the very doors of the kingdom, which they have been withheld from entering by nothing so much as the bigotry and superstition and idolatry of their wives and mothers, whom the Gospel has never reached. They have not been reached partly because they are not easy to reach, not nearly so easy as the men, partly because we have not made the same efforts to reach them. They are approachable as a matter of course only by those of their own sex. Hence our work has been largely one sided. You know every school boy in this country is married, or betrothed, and notwithstanding the down trodden condition of women, they exercise an immense influence in the domestic circle

3.

Native than lady, who has proved a very efficient assistant. She received her medical training from a med. Missy lady of the C. M. S. mission at Auitooa, Miss Hewlett. Such assistants are getting to be more and more in demand, as medical missionary work among women advances, yet they are exceedingly difficult to obtain. Female compounders are not to be had, unless a medical lady will train one for herself, and to work without me not only involves a great deal of hard work, but a great deal of work that is mere drudgery, such as the compounding of medicines, making up pills, washing up and cleaning vessels and instruments used in a dispensary or hospital. No medical lady ought to be required to spend her time in drudgery of this sort. It doesn't pay. I have heard Miss Curleton of Aribala complain bitterly of the work of this kind she has been compelled to do from not being able to obtain an efficient assistant.

4. Male assistants are not scarce. The Govt hospitals and colleges furnish trained agents, and quite a number of than lads have received such a training. Dr. Valentine has a than home in Aya, in connection with the Govt Med. College at that place. There he has a number of young than men in his care, who are pursuing their med. studies in the Govt College. There is however no such provision for women anywhere. No, if there were, would it be desirable to have

girls, least of all than girls, attending classes in the Govt colleges or hospitals, when they would be more or less promiscuously mingled with the male students. Experience has led us to this conclusion. The consequence is that I have stated, a paucity of women, trained for medical work. The want has begun to be so keenly felt by all the Missions that the scheme alluded to above has been devised, namely, the establishment of a medical school for the training of Native and Eurasian girls as doctors, compounders and nurses. It is proposed that the several Missions Societies shall contribute to the institution. It is suggested that a certain sum shall be contributed annually towards its support, each Society giving what it thinks best, and in addition, that some of the Societies, or Missions, shall contribute a medical lady, to be permanently attached to the institution as an instructor in Medicine.

The question of location has not been definitely decided. That may depend in part on the Mission or Missions which contribute most liberally towards the support of the institution. A number of medical ladies from several of the Missions in the Panjab and U.P. met in Louisiana in December last, and after several days of consultation and prayer, drew up a number of propositions and rules for future guidance. There was, believe, a prevalence of feeling in favour of Louisiana itself as a desirable and central location. This was partly

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Due to the fact that there are buildings there avail-
able for the purposes of a training school and hospital.
The buildings referred to are those of the strain
girls school formerly carried on by a Miss West of
one of the English Gwama Missions. This school has
been closed now for some years, and the buildings are
for sale. They are to be secured, I understand, at a very
low price, and this would be a very considerable
advantage.

(2) Our Mission at its late meeting received the pro-
posal from the ladies with approval. We think that
a small outlay as a grant-in-aid annually to an
institution ^{of this sort} would be as economical a way for the pre-
paring of trained workers as any that could be de-
vised. The end is practically the same as that aimed
at by the Theological School at Sekoaupool, the
raising of trained native agents. It is in line too I think
with what the Board has I think expressed its approval of,
viz. the Institution at Apsa under Dr. Valentini, referred to above.
The Board allows us to estimate scholarships for the training
of young men at that institution. On the same ground - only
the end is very much more urgent - would they not make
an appropriation for the support of the training school for girls?

Miss Brown has written to me recently to inform
me that the Indian Committee of the C.M.S. had resolved

*: And the training home for Gwama workers in Debia, now under the
care of Miss Savage.

to recommend to the Committee of the C. E. Z. M. S.
in London to join in the proposed establishment of the
Xtian Med. School and to give to it as large a grant
as their funds will allow; and at the same time to
give the services of a qualified medical lady to it."

I hope you will kindly think over the matter.
I am very sorry our Mission could not do something
more than appoint a committee to enquire on the
subject, but nothing of course was practicable till
your mind, and that of the Board, should be ascer-
tained.

3- Before concluding I sh^d like to ask you if you
will not kindly remark particularly what I said in
a letter I sent you recently, on the subject of Nahum.
That letter was so prolix, that I cannot expect you
to pay special attention to all of it, in the midst of
innumerable other duties, but that one thing I do want
particularly to engage your attention. I called my
letter my Personal Report, which it was, but much
longer than such reports usually are.

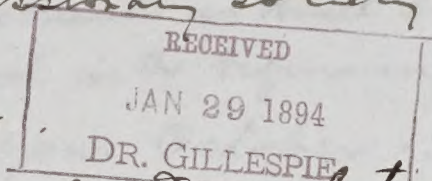
With kindest regards

Yours very sincerely
F. J. Newton.

To the Secretary of the Presb. Church
U. S. A. Missionary Society.

G.

Dear Sir,



The enclosed resolutions are the result of a very unanimous meeting of women medical missionaries belonging to several societies working in the Punjab & N. West Provinces of India. Many whose names are not represented as being present at the Conference, wrote expressing their hearty sympathy. That something must be done to meet the need for thoroughly trained native assistants in the women's medical mission work is evident. And we feel that should all the societies unite it will not be difficult to provide a thoroughly equipped & efficient Medical School for the educated girls of North India.

In the name of the Provisional Committee I therefore ask you to bring the subject forward at the earliest possible opportunity. Let me hear what your Committee propose to do in the matter, if possible

early in March, as our Committee expect-
to meet again then, with a view to making
such arrangements as shall enable us to
open the School in the beginning of the
Scholastic year October 1894,

Yours truly -

Edith M. Brown M.D.

Sec^y

Andhiana

Dec: 27. 93 .

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1896
DR. GILLESPIE.

Louisiana

May 17th 1896

[Handwritten signature/initials]

Dear Dr Gillespie

Though I did not have the pleasure of meeting you in Louisiana (being then at home on furlough) yet I feel we can hardly be strangers after all these years of fellow ship & co operation with your mission ^(20 years last autumn) crisis here - especially with the dear old veterans now passed away, who in past years have helped us in Louisiana with their unflinching sympathy & counsel; Rev. J. Newton - Dr. Forman & Mr. Rudolph.

I was in Sabine last week seeing Dr. Irving the President of our Medical School Com^{tee} & he tells me you have not yet had full information on what you fully regard as very important points in the organization & management of the School.

I thought I might send you a copy of a little pamphlet just printed by the Louisiana Com^{tee} showing the origin - early years work & present prospects of the school - and as I know you must be overwhelmed with work I have marked the places where I think you will find the information you seek. An article appeared in the Miss^y Review of the World last year telling of our beginning; and I trust

the Editor will find room for one telling of progress

The great need of assistants was the reason for beginning -

It is undernominal just as the Agri Medical school for young men (in connection with the Edinburgh Med Mission & under Dr Valentine) is a plan to train helpers for all the Missions

We aim at having all the Societies represented on the Managing Board. Three of your missionaries are as already by courtesy & because we want their Co-operation - and two succeeding Annual Meetings have heartily recommended that your Board should, by an annual grant of £ 50 towards the support of the staff & general expenses, be legally entitled to representation.

The American U.P. Com^{tee} in the field have also made similar representations to their Home Board and are already sending us 3 students on Mission scholarships.

The London Missⁿ Soc^y have also given us hearty sympathy.

The Scotch U.P. Mission of Kapputana & the Baptist Mission have their members on the governing body. & helped us with the teaching staff.

Your own lady doctor are asking us to train
nurses, compounders & assistants but
the School Scholarships are only a few,
and are already bespoken.

We should like much to have an
Anti Cancer in New York & Chicago
to represent the Amerⁿ Societies working
in India & make our needs known in
America!

But, anyhow, we want your Board
to help us & give our Female Med^l
work by a grant in aid & a few scholar
ships for your own nurses ^{one, I believe, is wanted}

Scholarships alone give nothing
towards tutorial expenses. being calcu-
lated up to cover the food & other for the
students & that with great economy.

Dr Brown or I will be very happy
to answer any other questions you
may like to ask.

Yours faithfully
W. Rose Greenfield.

Dec. 15. 1875.

The Am. Socy. Missions
having at their recent Annual
Meeting recommended the appor-
portion of the Board of \$100
per annum to the "Lynch
School of Medicine for
Christian Women", the object of
the institution being to train
American women for medical
mission work, it was voted:
That the Board does not see
its way clear for the present
to identify itself with the
enterprise by an annual grant
of funds.

April 6 - '96

The Board decided
making a grant of \$500 to
the North Dakota School of
Medicine for collection
rooms, feeling constrained to
adhere to its former ~~policy~~
action on the matter.

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1894
DR. GILLESPIE.

Letter of Committee appointed
to correspond with the Board in reference to
aiding in the establishment of a training insti-
tute for female medical missionary agents
and nurses.

The undersigned were appointed a committee
at the last Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Mission
to correspond with the Board on the subject of the
resolution recorded on the 5th page of the Minutes
of our Mission, Nov. 16-25, 1893, viz:—

"Whereas a scheme has been proposed by Miss
E. M. Brown M.D. of the Delhi Baptist Mission
for the training of Native and Eurasian girls for
medical work, and a circular letter issued by her
and addressed to the several Missions, has been
received by one of our members, inquiring whether
we as a Mission will support the scheme;

therefore resolved that we appoint a committee
of three to confer on this subject and to correspond
with Miss Brown and the Board in New York in reference
to it."— "The committee appointed were F. J. Newton
J. H. Orison and C. W. Forman Jr."

We would now suggest therefore that the Board
seriously consider this matter, and recommend-
ing it we would offer the following considerations:—

1. The object in view is to facilitate missionary
work among the women of India. The importance

See also Minutes, Evangelical Mission
April 1894 p. 7.

of such work needs hardly to be dwelt upon. We think
missionary efforts have in the past been too divided.
We might reasonably have looked for larger results had
efforts been directed earlier towards the women, whose
influence in every household is supreme, and whose
ignorance, idolatry and bigotry are the chief obstacles to
the progress of Christianity. Thousands of young men
educated in Mission schools, and brought to the very
doors of the Kingdom, have been held back by nothing so
much as the opposition of the wives and mothers - in-
clude most of all the mothers-in-law. By every means
available the women sh^d be reached and the Gospel brought
home to them. Once they are won over the citadel is
taken. And yet they are not easily accessible. Customs
and traditions are arrayed against female education; so
that, while it is true that there are some who are waking
up to a desire for education, and they are to some extent
being gathered into Mission schools, yet even so the number
thus reached is lamentably small in comparison
with those of the other sex who are gathered by thousands
into our schools. It is not an easy task therefore that
ladies engaged in woman's work have undertaken, and
many are the households to which they are forbidden to enter.

2. Medical work overcomes the difficulty at once. There
needs no asking admission. The presence of the lady prac-
titioner is only too eagerly sought, and admittance once
gained an open door is obtained for the free entrance of the Gospel.

a door the master of the house is slow to close. To exclude the teaching of the Gospel which accompanies the medical treatment is to exclude the latter. - It should be noted here also that the practice of medicine, which accompanies the teaching of the Gospel is a tangible benefit that of itself witnesses to the truth of Christ's love; and the self-sacrificing labors of a lady doctor or nurse carries a conviction to the hearts of sick ones that there is something in Christianity that is wanting in their own religions.

For the most part there is yet no rival to the medical missionary lady. She has the field to herself. Now is an opportunity which must of necessity pass away as female practitioners become more numerous. The efforts of God to promote the Lady Duffin Fund scheme for providing female practitioners, will shortly put into the field a class of women who will not only practice this profession without the Gospel, but who, it is to be feared, will in many instances be hostile to it.

3. For the very reason that women trained in medicine are scarce while we are beginning to realize how efficiently their services might be utilized if only we had them, the question has begun to force itself upon us how the want shall be met. The supply from America and England does not begin to meet the demand, Ladies sent out by missionary societies, while able

of course to accomplish much, yet, cannot in person reach a hundredth part of the ^{communities} in which they may have to be stationed. With assistants working under their direction, some of these posted perhaps in sub-stations, their own efficiency is trebled. But apart from the matter of efficiency assistants are necessary. Without them much of the drudgery of the work falls upon the doctor, which of necessity detracts from her usefulness, detouring her from the main object of her mission, the spiritual benefit, namely, of her patients. Male assistants, trained in Govt colleges and hospitals, are obtainable, but not female assistants.

4. Some women are trained in the Govt Colleges. They attend the lectures with the male students and vie successfully with them in their examinations. Here a few than girls have received a medical training but experience has taught us that it is not desirable that our girls should be subjected to the influences and exposed to the kind of treatment they are apt to get in these institutions. Two of us would care to be responsible for sending our girls there to be trained.

5. The scheme proposed by the Ladies' Conference meets the want. It is proposed to establish a Missionary medical school, with Missionary medical ladies as teachers. In such a school young women would be under the care and supervision of Missionary ladies, their health looked after, their spiritual interests cared for

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the missionary spirit, and a spirit of self-sacrifice instilled into them by teachers who would be their friends, and whose sympathy would be with their pupils. At the same time a scientific training would be as insured as if these young women attended a Govt. Medical College.

6. The principle involved in the support of such an institution is recognized by the Board in the countenance they already give to Dr. Valentini's Shan Medical Training Institute in Agra, and in the support of the Zuzana Teachers Training Institute in Dehra and that of the Theological School at Saharanpore. We name these two last because the end is the same, viz. the provision of agents, tho' not medical, whether male or female, for the carrying of the Gospel to the homes of the people.

7. The outlay is small compared with the results we may reasonably expect will be gained. The cost of training pupils in an institution of this kind would not be a fifth of what it costs to train and send out medical ladies from home, while the professional efficiency attained by them may be fairly counted on being not inferior.

8. Finally, in our opinion a more paying investment of missionary funds could not well be devised than that of bestowing an annual grant in-

aid on an institution of this kind. To give our suggestions definite shape we would propose that (a) an initial grant of Rs. 5000 to aid in the founding and equipment of the school and hospital. (b) a subsequent annual grant of Rs. 2000 to aid in the running expenses, such as the maintenance of the hospital and the support of instructors, nurses &c. (c) the appointment of one missionary lady who shall be permanently attached to the teaching staff.

We would add the following consideration for the guidance of our Board in arriving at a decision in the case, if they sh^d kindly take the matter into consideration, namely the fact (a) That the ladies who are managing this business are likely to be guided in their decision as to the location of the institution by the preponderance of aid they receive from the several Missions or Miss^y Societies, so that if the Missions of the Panjab sh^d give them more than those of the N.W.P. the Panjab will be selected for its location. (b) There are buildings available at Lodiana which with a little alteration, are admirably adapted to this purpose, so that in case of coming to the Panjab Lodiana would probably be selected.

Such a selection w^old be so obvious an advantage to our own Mission such a material aid to our work that it hardly needs pointing out that if any assistance we can offer sh^d be to the

securing of so desirable a result, we should
think and act deliberately before withholding
it.

Committee

{ F. J. Newton
C. W. Forman Jr.
J. H. Orbison